

HIV/AIDS Profile: Chile

Demographic Indicators

Population (1,000s)	15,154	Growth Rate (%)	1.2
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)		Life Expectancy	
Both Sexes	10	Both Sexes	76
Male	10	Male	72
Female	9	Female	79
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	17	Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	6
Percent Urban	85	Total Fertility Rate	2.2
Note: Above indicators are for 2000.			

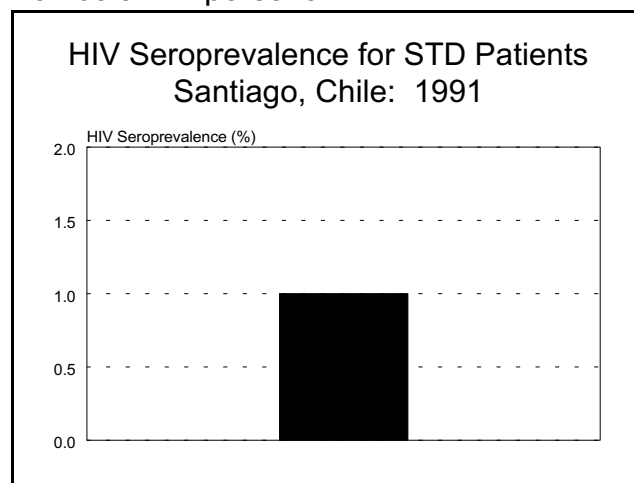
Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999	0.2%		
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 8/14/98	0.16		
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 8/14/98	2431		
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Reference Bureau, UNAIDS, World Health Organization			

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Low

The most recent information on the HIV epidemic in Chile covers 1997. Among STD patients in various regions of the country in that year, prevalence ranged from no evidence of infection to 3 percent of those tested. Infection levels among pregnant women in 1997 were minimal, well below 1 percent.

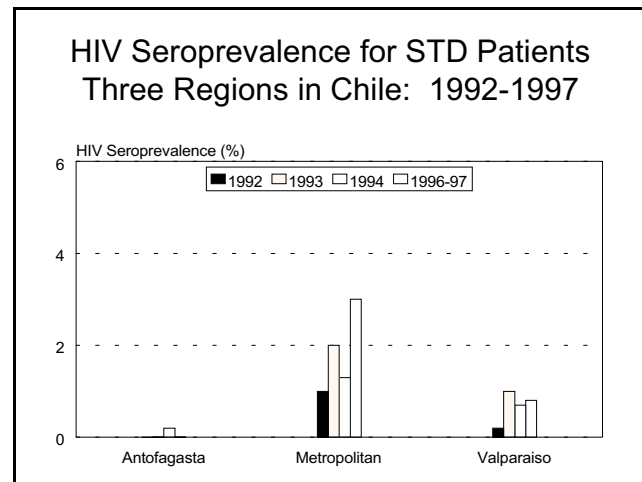
- In Santiago, the capital, 1 percent of patients attending five different STD clinics were found to be HIV positive in 1991.



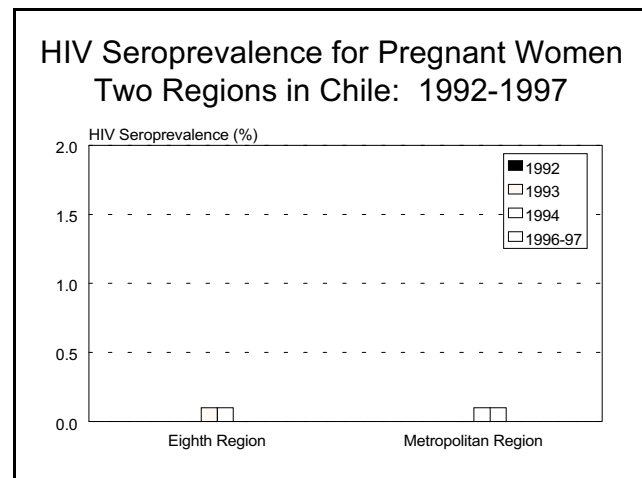
Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

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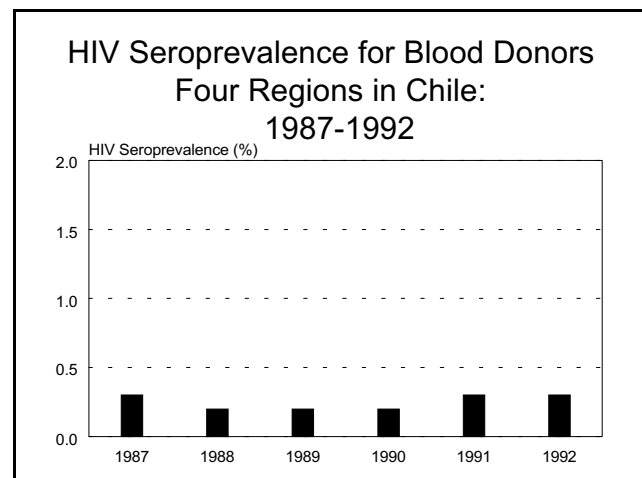
- HIV seroprevalence among STD patients varied by region in Chile, according to data reported to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). In Antofagasta in the north of the country, HIV prevalence was minimal. Indeed, in 1992, 1993 and 1996-97, there was no evidence of infection there. In the other two regions, prevalence was at or below 3 percent in all four time periods.



- HIV infection among pregnant women in two regions of Chile was almost nonexistent during the 1992-97 time period. Prevalence never rose above 0.1 percent in either region.

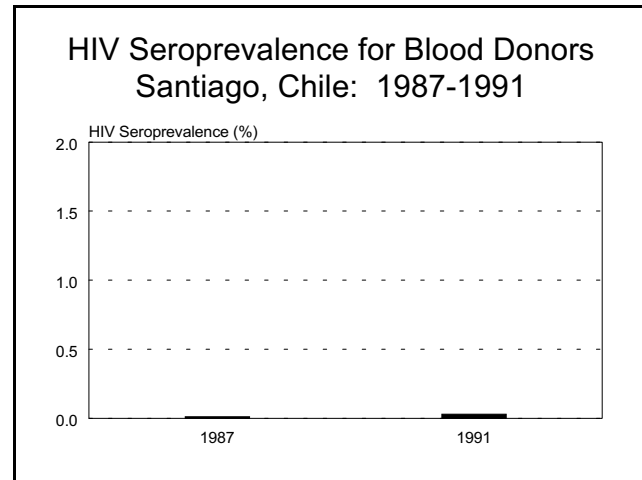


- HIV serosurveys carried out among blood donors tested in four unspecified regions of Chile indicate that HIV prevalence remained well below 1 percent during 1987-92.



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- HIV serosurveys done among blood donors in Santiago found little infection. In both 1987 and 1991, prevalence was well below 1 percent of donors tested.



Sources for Chile

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